

LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION PRESS.

VOL. 2.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1865.

NO. 89

CALVERT, CIVILL & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING,
NO. 626,
Jefferson Street.

DAILY UNION PRESS

TERMS
Mail subscribers, in advance, per year, \$9 00
" " " 6 months, 5 00
" " " 3 " 3 00
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For the week--payable to the Carrier--20.

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One copy for one year, 27 10
Ten copies, 27 10
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No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.
Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer--not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
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Ten lines or less 10 cents, larger advertisements 15
ADVERTISEMENTS IN DAILY PRESS.
Five lines (or less) or less, a column "Wants," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Look," "Found," "Lost," 2 cents each insertion.

CHAPTER ON CRIME.

One of the consequences of a long war, it is said, is a fearful increase and prevalence of vice and crime. This seems to be true of the terrible war through which our country has passed. Our exchanges bring us accounts of murder in different parts of the country, of every degree of atrocity, and suicide without number. Those who have an appetite for the details of horrible crime may suffice themselves now with that sort of reading. Murders, suicides and rapes make up now in the way of sensations for the lack of battles and the casualties incident to war to which we have been accustomed for the last four years. From the Merchant (Conn.) Recorder, we learn of a most fiendish outrage upon a young lady near that town. She was given from her home to the house of a son, and while passing through a wood was upon three persons, in soldiers' uniform who stripped the clothing from her body, and they then in succession ravished her person. After gratifying their lust the inhuman wretches left their victim in an insensible, and in a perfectly nude state, carrying her cautions the public against charging these acts upon the soldiers, as many of them sold their uniforms, and the ruffians have bought and worn them to prevent suspicion. This is but one of a number of such instances that have occurred lately in different parts of the country. The Chester County (Ill.) Democrat of the 22d, contains an account of the murder, near that town, of a widow woman, named Darwin, in the eight while the victim was in the house of a son, and when she returned to the house without arousing the inmates, cut the woman's throat, while she was asleep, causing almost instant death, and then dragged her out upon the floor. The murderer has since been arrested. It was not known what instigated him to commit this crime.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) papers of the 22d contain the particulars of a tragedy in that city. A soldier named Cunningham, late of the 14th Indiana, returned to that place to find that his wife had turned his residence into a den of infamy, and was living with another man. The wife had been ill, and was asleep, causing almost instant death, and then dragged her out upon the floor. The murderer has since been arrested.

We are, therefore, in view of all the circumstances narrated, and because the said soldier did fail to stop his engines and set them back so as to allow the boat to descend past as required in said schedule of Pilots' Regulations, compelled by law, to suspend his license to act as pilot of steamers for the space of sixty days from the date of this notice.

Very respectfully yours,
REUBEN JAWSON,
JOHN L. CHAM,
Local Inspectors.
July 29, 1865.

GARRETT DAVIS AN AVOWED SEPARATIONIST AND VIRTUAL REPUTATOR.

[From the Union Press.]

GARRETT DAVIS, one of the biggest puppets of the Powell-Mallory-Harling-Harrington school, who figured on the committee of seven delegates sent to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting of Democratic and Conservative men at Frankfort, May 24, 1863, had figured often before in preparing resolutions to suit such "Conservative chaps." I find that in the United States Senate, June 1, 1863, Davis, of Kentucky, sought to introduce this joint resolution, but the deliberate purpose to commit this most awful of crimes.

The St. Klugie.

The struggle for negro suffrage is a mere political struggle, when it is nothing but a social struggle--a struggle to eat, drink, and live like the white man--to hold with him in interest and alliance. His father-in-law, his son-in-law--in short a struggle for ANALOGAMATION and MISCEGENATION. [New York Express.]

That is really the length and breadth, the height and depth of the struggle. The political or suffrage question is the mere stepping-stone to the social platform. "Is he not a man and brother?" Then why any distinction politically, civically or economically? Amalgamation and miscegenation. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It is time to meet these choice assertions. There were hundreds of cases of amalgamation in the South while slavery existed, where there was one in the free states. They occurred daily and unnoticed in slaveholding communities. And opposition to colored suffrage existed in the same communities. No persons in the South were louder or more violent in denunciation of colored suffrage than the men who had colored mistresses.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, the man who killed Tecumseh, and the great leader of Southern "Lococco Democracy," whom the Cincinnati Tribune says for the "View" in 1836 and 1840, lived in a wretched and open congeaching with two colored slaves, and had numerous children by them, and yet Col. Richard M. Johnson was a decided opponent of negro suffrage. By the way, Mr. F. W. M. Powell, a colored child, was genuine aristocrat. It is well known that 1840, one of them made a tour into Indiana, to see what his P's prospects were. At a little country village he met the noted Jesse D. Bright, who approached him very pompously and said: "How are you, Sam? I know you are a man of the world." He was well. The insulted master drew himself up and said: "Very likely, sir. A great many folks knows us Johnsons, that us Johnsons don't know!" The great Jesse dropped his head and hurried by. [Nashville Times.]

Referring to a "mysterious affair," the Buffalo Express says, seriously, "There has been no mysterious affair found in a book received by druggist in Richmond, from Philadelphia. More than half of it had become a liquid mass, but traces of identity were found, which show that it was the body of Lynn C. Doyle, for several months occupying a room at No. 119 Market street, Philadelphia. The authorities are investigating the circumstances of the affair, which is at present shrouded in mystery."

Collision of Steamers St. Patrick and Missouri.

WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER, Sheriff or Customs--Sir: Herewith we present a report of the collision of these boats, with the facts and circumstances attending it, and the reasons which governed us in deciding it at first. It appears by proof that on the morning of the 1st of January, about 12 o'clock in the morning of said day, the steamer Missouri bound up, and the St. Patrick bound down, approached within signaling distance of each other about five miles below Louisville, Missouri, and at or near the neighborhood of the bridge yard. These signals are made by one or two sounds of the steam whistle as the parties first meeting them may decide, the one sound of the whistle means by the party making it, that he designs going to the right, and the other sound, that he designs going to the left, and Rule second of the regulations requires that they should be made when boats approach within eight hundred yards of each other, and should they be made and not properly understood, both parties are required to stop their engines and set their boats back so as to avoid entirely, and not start them ahead again until such signals are properly given, and understood. The proof in the case goes clearly to show, that the pilot, Underwood, did violate this rule, that he stopped the engine of the St. Patrick, and the signals and set her back, so that the boat may have been entirely run out, or she would have been certainly sunk by coming in contact with so heavy and strong a boat as the Missouri. 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THE DAILY PRESS
OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING
NO. 326
JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
Capt. W. L. Neale,
Of Madison County.

For Congress--Fifth District,

MAJ. GEN. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
OF LOUISVILLE.

For Legislature--Lower House.

First District (above Hancock street),
B. G. VAN SEGEREN.

Second District (Hancock to Third),
MARTIN BIJUR.

Third District (Third to Seventh),
J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Fourth District (below Seventh),
GEN. A. M. STOUT.

Jefferson County,

H. W. NORTON.

Union Candidates for Congress in Kentucky.

1st District--C. D. BRADLEY.
2d District--GEO. H. YEAMAN.
3d District--J. KELLY, Jr.
4th District--MARION C. TAYLOR.
5th District--LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.
6th District--G. CLAY SMITH.
7th District--SPEED S. FRY.
8th District--W. H. RANDALL.
9th District--SAMUEL McKEE.

A PATRICK PARTISAN.

Hiram McElroy, Esq., a Whig for the Legislature in Union county, has been arrested by Col. Johnston, as we learn by a letter from Owensboro. He is charged with saying, in a public speech, that "he owed no allegiance to the Federal Government, and that he intended to sell what he had left and leave the country."—[Democrat, July 30.]

The Democrat adds to the above statement its stout disbelief that McElroy ever said anything of the sort ascribed to him, and on the strength of that disbelief, of course, denounces the arrest as an "arbitrary proceeding." The editor has no evidence in the case one way or the other.

He "takes it for granted," he says, that a candidate for office in a State which forms part of the Federal Government would not so stultify himself as to make such a remark. And so on general principles he ventures to denounce Col. Johnston and express the "hope" that Gen. Palmer will "restrain" and "correct" such proceedings. At the same time this editor publishes his accustomed tirade against martial law in the State, repeats his usual grunts at the afflictive burden, and cites this arrest as a part of the policy which he finds so grievous to the State. The very evident intent in all this is to impress the reader with the idea, first, that the arrest of McElroy is despotic and unwarrantable, and second, that it is part of a system inaugurated and enforced by the commander of the department. The manner in which the "hope" is expressed that Gen. Palmer will do something about it, connected as it is with an accusing growl against Gen. Palmer's jurisdiction generally, conveys the unmistakable insinuation that the editor don't hope nor expect anything of the sort.

Now let us see what facts were in possession of the Democrat editor when he published the above statement and his comments thereon.

First, he knew that the charge against Mr. McElroy was somewhat "different," and considerably graver than the one he quotes.

That charge is that this "candidate for office" in a State under the Federal Government, "announced in a public speech, that "he owes no allegiance to the Federal Government, that the only true friends the country ever had were the guerrillas, and that he wanted to try and sell his property before the Government state it all, and go to South America." This was the language reported to Col. Johnston, on such testimony as to make him feel justified in ordering the arrest of the "candidate." And this the editor of the Democrat knew when he penned his version of it. In the second place he knew that Col. Johnston had promptly informed Gen. Palmer of his action, and that the latter had ordered him to investigate the evidence as to McElroy's sedulous language, and report to him officially thereon without delay.

As witness the following letter delivered to this editor two days before his article appeared:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27, 1865.—Sir: I have already by telegram acknowledged your dispatch of yesterday, containing copy of a dispatch of Mr. Price, which states that Provost Marshals issue "free papers" to negroes indiscriminately, refer you to my dispatch, which I say is the true paper issued by any officer of this Department, which, though literally true, does not quite meet the facts as they are.

I forward you my General Orders, Nos. 32 and 40. Under the orders many passes have been issued by Provost Marshals, &c., to negroes, who had them, and I am told, in many cases they regard and act upon them as "free papers."

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But he never mentions it. In his hypocritical blath over the dire calamity of a continuance of martial rule, he never alludes to any mitigations in its application. He carefully omits to state that martial law is applied *exclusively*, and with exceeding scrupulousness to those cases of lawlessness which cannot be reached by civil law. Or rather he denies that there is any occasion to exercise martial law, and with overenthusiasm to meet specific instances where its application has been singularly useful to the cause of peace and good order,

he keeps up his braying against it, as if it were wielded with despotic rigor over all the inhabitants of the State to the total exclusion of all other law. If the half or tenth part of what he says on the subject had been true, his old grumbling machine would have been shut up long ago. His treatment of the specific case in question is a petty piece of demagoguery and a very mean response to the courtesy of General Palmer in furnishing him with all the facts he had relating to it.

GENERAL PALMER'S LETTER.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the letter from General Palmer to the President, which we are kindly permitted to print. It is a frank and manly exposition of the policy adopted by the General in regard to slavery in Kentucky, and to all just-minded persons will appear an ample vindication of that policy. It moreover reveals incidentally the imperative need of military authority for the protection of those colored people whom the National Government had set free by solemn enactment. As the reader will see by referring to the document, the number thus set free is over 164,000. It is sufficiently obvious that the attempt to secure these in their freedom, and at the same time leave the residue of slaves undisturbed in their bondage, would be attended with insuperable difficulty. The enlistment of negroes in the army, guaranteeing to them their freedom and that of their families, together with the forfeiture wrought upon slave property by treason, has practically and inevitably overthrown the institution in the State. Whatever malcontents may think about the propriety or justice of the Congressional enactments effecting all this, they cannot suppose that national authority will refrain from executing national law.

SPAUFLING ROGERS AND HANLON'S TROUPES.—To-day is to be a grand galas on Fourth street. Two of the remarkable performances, for which this company are so celebrated, are to be given, the one commencing at 4 P. M., and the other at 8 P. M., with a wholesale assortment of the most exciting as well as most entertaining displays in the portfolio of the managers in both performances. The Hanlons, as always, contribute the exciting features of the show, but a most attractive assortment of Ethnological, vocal, comic and terpsichorean novelties are to be furnished by the residuum of the troupe. It would be a work of supererogation to say that the Hanlons innumerablely excel all the gymnasts and acrobats who have preceded them. The universal sentiment unanimously pronounces them, not only incomparably superior to all others, but accords them displays a high position amongst the *clieft d'oeuvres* of the classic arts. The Hanlons are not mere performers. Their works will rank with those of poets, painters, sculptors and kindred artists.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
J. M. PALMER,
Maj.-Gen. Com.

I have felt it my duty to give protection to this large free population as far as possible, but in doing so I have been, on occasions, compelled to do acts which, in itself, greatly impair the sense of the small number of persons who are still technically masters of slaves. Indeed, it must be admitted that many slaves have left the State under Orders No. 32 and 40, which are enclosed, and every decision I make in favor of a negro seems to start a new difficulty, which comes with the same principle.

In short, slavery was no actual existence in Kentucky, and if the Constitutional Amendment is defeated at the election, the whole active colored population will likely unless I can stop the troops to prevent it, and you have no doubt it will not be likely, to order that to be done.

After Gen. Rousseau had concluded, Gen. A. M. Stout, the Union candidate for the Legislature in the fourth Legislative district, addressed the meeting in one of his happiest veins. He made a very strong argument indeed, and was loudly applauded. The General is making friends every day, and we have no doubt he will be elected by a large majority. His opponent did not make his appearance.

L. A. Wood Esq., in response to a very feeble call got upon the stand, announced himself as from Common Pleas, told an anecdote about an old man and some apoplexy, left his way a little against the amendment, but was not encouraged, and quitted his appearance.

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Letter from Governor Morton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 22, 1865.]

Hon. D. S. GOODLORD, Chairman Union Executive Committee, State of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—Dear Sir: It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I am constrained to inform you of the most unfortunate portion of my duty to report to you concerning the conduct of my agents in the State of Kentucky. I have been quite unwell for several weeks past, a portion of the time confined to my bed, and have thereby been prevented from doing many things I desired to do, and from continuing my efforts to speak at different points before the one at Richmond, and am absolutely compelled to forego them all. A little exertion which I made on Tuesday, on the occasion of the reception of Major General Sherman, was followed by a night of great suffering, and the freedom of the rest, will unavoidably so weaken the tenure by which these are held as to render it a practical nullity. The question as to the ratification of the amendment becomes then a question as to retaining negro labor in the State or driving it completely out. The question of freedom it completely out.

Cau you farmers afford to have your laboring assistance all "passed" out of the State? Acquiesce in emancipation, show to your negroes that you are willing to let them go free and pay them fair day's wages for fair day's work, and you will retain cheap and abundant help. Spend your time "enusing" the Government and General Palmer; fancy that you are voting down "Negro equality" and extinguishing abolitionism by rejecting the amendment, and your will likely "pass" away before the end of the year. How much you will gain by the operation, we leave you to cipher out. If you suppose that the prediction of such charlatans as the editor of the Democrat, that voting down the amendment will also vote down martial law, is trustworthy, go ahead. Vote to continue slavery in Kentucky and see how potent your vote is. In the meantime read this admirable letter of General Palmer's, and see if you think it possible for him to rescue the institution in the State, and yet do his manifest and explicit duty to those whom the nation has pronounced free:

Actual Condition of Slavery in Kentucky—Letter from Gen. Palmer to the President.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27, 1865.—Sir: I have already by telegram acknowledged your dispatch of yesterday, containing copy of a dispatch of Mr. Price, which states that Provost Marshals issue "free papers" to negroes indiscriminately, refer you to my dispatch, which I say is the true paper issued by any officer of this Department, which, though literally true, does not quite meet the facts as they are.

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If you want to sell,
If you want Boarders,
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Tell Ten Thousand People at Once by
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men and women, in Kentucky and Southern
Indiana, to sell Newell's "Union ice-cream," by Junius Henry
Brown, of Cincinnati, specially made for
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WANTED—OIL WELL DRILLER.—AN EXPERIENCED
man who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and good wages immediately. Good reference required. Apply
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a hole, will pay ten cents per load. Any one having
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No. 412 Main street, just below Fourth.

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orchard. 25 acres in corn, 16 in oats, 60 timothy, 10
peas, onions, etc., 10 acres rye grass. It is situated eight
miles from New Albany and five miles from Frankfort.

J. W. WHITMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 411 Main
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A GOOD STAND FOR CIGARS OR CONFECTION-
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Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
311 Third street.

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STATION, WATER CLOSET, BATH, BEACH, SHOWER
STATION, FOR REST AND RECREATION, SHOWERS AND
HYDRAULIC BATHS, AND ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING
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